

A NEW SPECIES OF *SALVIA* (SECT. *CADUCAE*) FROM GUERRERO, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Salvia turneri* Ramamoorthy, is described from Guerrero, México. It belongs to the sect. *Caducæ* where it relates to *S. tehuacana*. Four species are now included in the section and a key to these is provided.

KEY WORDS: Lamiaceae, *Salvia*, México, systematics

Salvia is a very large genus with a bewildering array of species. Epling (1939) treated the New World species of the subgenus *Calosphace*, apportioning these among 90 sections. The present novelty belongs to the sect. *Caducæ*, in which Epling recognized two annual species, *S. subincisa* and *S. tehuacana*. He subsequently added an additional species, *S. pseudoincisa* from Tamaulipas, México. The present novelty adds a fourth species to the complex. These can be recognized by the following key.

KEY TO SPECIES OF SECT. *CADUCAE*

1. Leaf blades 2.5-4.0 times as long as wide, lanceolate in outline, the margins lacerate dentate; northwestern México and closely adjacent U.S.A. *S. subincisa*
1. Leaf blades 1.0-2.5 times as long as wide, oblong-elliptic or broadly ovate to subcordate in outline; eastern and southern México..... (2)
 2. Floral bracts subpersistent; calyx eglandular; Tamaulipas..... *S. pseudoincisa*
 2. Floral bracts early deciduous; calyx glandular-pubescent; Puebla, Oaxaca, and Guerrero..... (3)
3. Midstems strigose with recurved short hairs to glabrate, without long multiseptate hairs; Guerrero..... *S. turneri*
3. Midstems pubescent with at least a smattering of very long multiseptate spreading hairs; Puebla, Oaxaca..... *S. tehuacana*

SALVIA TURNERI T.P. Ramamoorthy, *spec. nov.* TYPE: MEXICO. Guerrero: Mpio. Zumpango del Río, 1 km S of junction of road to Filo de Caballo, 33 km N of Chilpancingo, Aug. 24 1984, *Fred Barrie, T.P. Ramamoorthy, B. Esquivel, & Marguerite Elliott 963* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotype: MEXU).

Similis *S. tehuacanae* Fern. sed tubis corollarum majoribus, ca. 7 mm longis, et interne papillatis (vice tuborum ca. 4.5 mm longorum et epapillatorum), labiis superioribus ca. 5 mm longis (vice 2 mm longis), et caulibus sine trichomatibus longis et multiseptatis.

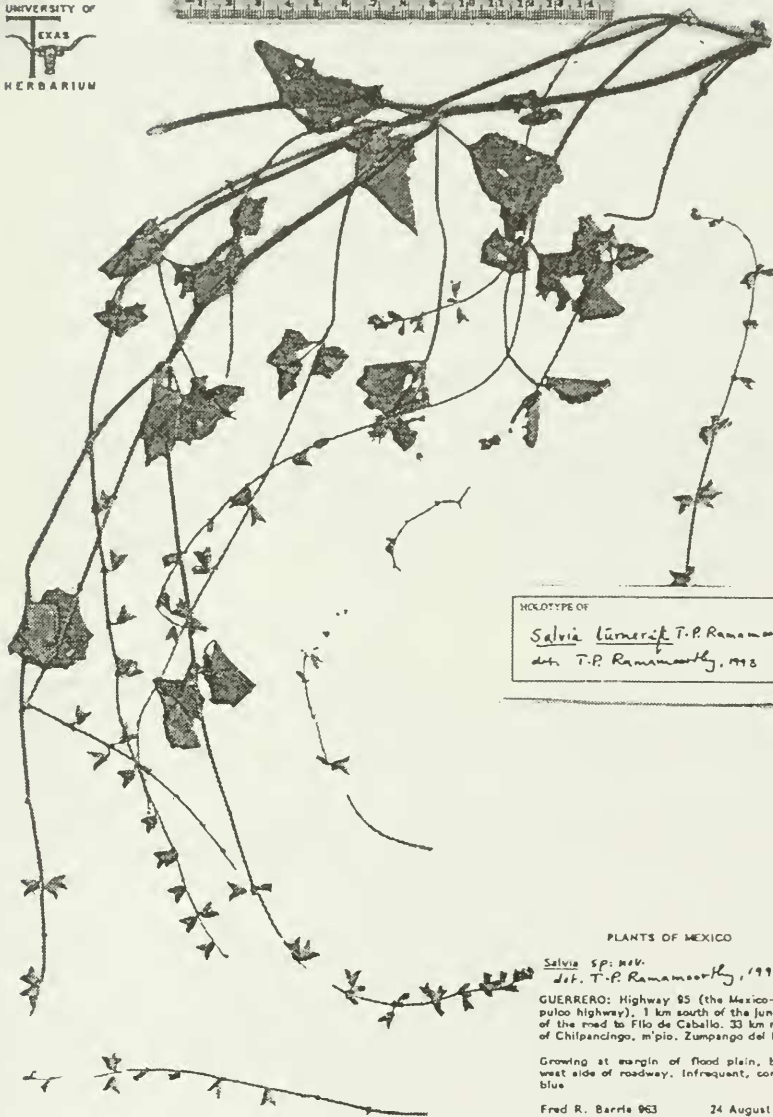
Annual herbs to 60-80 cm tall. Stem profusely branched, 4-angled, sulcate, pubescent with recurved white hairs, often interspersed with short glandular hairs, glabrate with age. Leaves deltoid-ovate, 3-6 cm long, to 2-4 cm wide, acute to acuminate at tip, nearly truncate to often oblique at base, inconspicuously distantly dentate along margin, otherwise entire, sparsely pilose above, glabrous below, with 4-5 pairs of nerves. Inflorescence terminal, racemes of interrupted verticils, the internodes separating verticils to 4 cm long, its vestiture similar to that of stem. Bracts ovate-acuminate, glandular-hairy, early deciduous. Pedicels to 4 mm long, pilose, interspersed with glandular hairs. Calyx ca. 5 mm long, densely glandular, hairy, upper lip 3-nerved, lower 2-lobed, all lobes acuminate, fruiting calyces to 7 mm long. Corolla blue, 1-2 cm (tube 7 mm × 2 mm, with 2 pairs of papillae at base) long, upper lip galeate, 5 mm long, densely bearded, lower lip 7 mm long, 3-lobed, laterals shorter, rounded, the middle extended, entire, 5 mm across. Stamens 2, included, filaments ca. 2 mm long, rudder ca. 3 mm long with tooth (near intersection with face) facing laterally, connective ca. 2.5 mm long, anthers ca. 1.5 mm long. Style 1-2 cm long, barely exerted, glabrous. Ovules ca. 1 mm long, gynobase horn ca. 1 mm high. Seeds oblong, dark brown, ca. 2 mm long, smooth, with purple markings.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MEXICO. Guerrero: "Along the Milpillas Atoyac road via Puerto del Gallo, 2.1 mi W of Mex. highway 95 and 5 mi E of Xochipala, ca. 3,250 ft, 15 Oct. 1975, *Reveal, et al. 4167* (GH).

Salvia turneri is similar to *S. tehuacana* Fern. from which it differs in its larger calyx (6 mm vs. ca. 5.5 mm), larger corolla (papillate tube ca. 7 mm vs. epapillate tube 4.5 mm; upper lip ca. 5 mm long vs. 2 mm long), and stems without long multiseptate trichomes.

Dr. Ramamoorthy proposed the present eponym with an effuse account of the person honored which, while appreciated, is not recounted here.

The above description and comments are largely unaltered from a handwritten account prepared by Dr. T.P. Ramamoorthy, lately associated with MEXU and TEX whose specialty is the Lamiaceae. He apparently opted to leave the field of plant systematics and now resides with his wife and child in Austin, Texas, pursuing yet other goals. He has not read the present paper, but I assume he has not changed his mind with respect to the above; at least I believe the species is valid, and would have preferred to name this in his honor, except that there already exists a *Salvia ramamoorthyana* Espejo. In short, I have let his work stand!



HOLOTYPE OF

Salvia turneri T.P. Ramamoorthy
det. T.P. Ramamoorthy, 1993

PLANTS OF MEXICO

Salvia sp. nov.
det. T.P. Ramamoorthy, 1990

GUERRERO: Highway 95 (the Mexico-Acapulco highway), 1 km south of the junction of the road to Ffio de Caballo, 33 km north of Chilpancingo, m'pio. Zumpango del Rio.

Growing at margin of flood plain, below west side of roadway. Infrequent, corollas blue.

Fred R. Barrie 963 24 August 1964
with T.P. Ramamoorthy, B. Esquivel, & W. Elliott

University of Texas at Austin

Figure 1. *Salvia turneri*, from holotype.

Distribution of the four species belonging to the sect. *Caduceae* are shown in Figure 1. All of these are tap-rooted annuals having small blue flowers with extended lower lips, and broadly flaring calyx lobes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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